THURSDAY, JANUARY 81, 1897.

Subscriptions by Mail Post-Paid. PAILY AND SUNDAY, per Mostis Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

PARM. - Kiceque No. 12, Near Grand Hotel

If our friends who favor us with manua publication wish to have rejected articles retu must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Ru of the United Passes and New York Associa Prize is at \$1 to 20 Ann street. All informs and documents for public use instantly disseated to the press of the whole country.

Maine the Defendant; Sweden the Judge and Jury.

The looseness with which the Olney Pauncefote treaty has been drawn, and its disregard for reserved rights and Constitutional provisions, are strikingly illustrated

in the case here supposed:
Suppose that subjects of Queen Victoria living in New Brunswick have claims against the State of Maine aggregating \$400,000 and all depending upon the same question of law or set of facts. Suppose that these claims become the subject of diplomatic negotiation between London and

If they were disputed at Washington, under the proposed treaty they would go to arbitration according to the provisions of Articles II. and III.; as follows:

ARTICLE IL.- All pecuniary claims or groups pecuniary claims, which do not in the aggregate ex-ceed £100,000 in amount, and which do not involve the determination of territorial claims, shall be dealt with and decided by an arbitral tribunal constitute

ARTICLE III. - Each of the high contracting parties shall nominate one arbitrator who shall be a juris; o repute, and the two arbitrators so named shall itmit of time above mentioned, the umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the mem hers for the time being of the Buy Court of the United States and the mer or the time being of the judicial committee of the Privy Council in Great Britain, each nominating body acting by a majority. In case they shall fall to agree dipon an umpire within three months of the date of an application made to them in that behalf by the high contracting parties, the umpire shall be selected in the manner provided for in Article X.

Article X., here referred to, provides

"If in any case the nominating nodies designate in Articles III. and V. shall fall to agree upon an um pire in accordance with the provisions of said arti-cies, the umpire shall be appointed by his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. And then Article III. continues:

"The person so selected shall be the President of the tribunal, and the award of the majority of the

members thereof shall be flast.

The umpire will be the tribunal, for his determining vote will decide the claim of the subjects of Queen VICTORIA living in New Brunswick against the State of Maine. In the event contemplated by Article X. the case we are supposing would be decided finally for or against Maine by King OSCAR of Sweden, through his appointed representative in the tribunal.

It would be incredible that a treaty prepared and advocated by an American Secretary of State proposed to drag one of the States of this Union as a defendant before one of the monarchs of Europe, if Article VIII. were not clear as to that point:

"ARTICLE VIIL-In cases where the question volved is one which concerns a particular State or Ter-viory of the United States, it shall be open to the President of the United States to appoint a judicial officer of such State or Territory to be one of the arbitrators, under Article !!!., or Article V., or Article VI.

Thus the State concerned is made a party to the proceedings, and the decision of Sweden is final, the United States becoming responsible for the execution of the judgment. That this provision contemplates the collection of British claims against a State of the Union is shown by the mention of Article III., which, as will be seen above, relates only to pecuniary claims.

But the Eleventh Amendment of the United States Constitution says:

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit of law or equity menced or prosecuted against one of the Unite ens of another State, or by eitt

Practically, therefore, and perhaps strictly and technically, the wonderful Olney-Panncefote treaty erects an extra-judicial and foreign tribunal, with jurisdiction over the rights and interests of the individual States of this Union; a jurisdiction which the Constitution of the United States expressly denies even to the United States Courts themselves.

No hurry about this treaty; let the light through it first!

The Proposed Arbitration Treaty.

Several questions suggest themselves in connection with the general arbitration treaty, which, although signed by Mr. OLNEY and Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, is as yet, of course, merely inchoate. These questions will have to be answered to the satisfaction of the Senate and the country before the treaty is confirmed. Meanwhile, ample time undoubtedly will be afforded for their thorough consideration.

In the first place, one is prompted to in quire why a treaty binding us to refer to arbitration all controversies that may arise hereafter between the United States and Great Britain should be concluded at this particular time ? There is now no subject of dispute between the two countries requir ing an immediate settlement, as was the case in the matter of the Alabama claims or in the difference regarding the seal fishery in the Behring Sea. On neither of those occasions did we deem it needful or expedient to commit ourselves to a general arbitration agreement; we were then of the opinion that sufficient unto the day is the disposal thereof, and that a specific agreement to arbitrate ad hoc would answer our immediate purpose. How does it happen, then, that our State Department should just now endeavor to fasten upon us a general arbitration agreement in the absence of any pressing necessity? Can it be possible that our offer to submit to arbitration all our own future disputes with Great Britain was of the nature of a bribe, tendered by Mr. OLNEY to induce Lord SALISBURY to arbitrate England's controversy with Venezuela? If so, the vaunted settlement of the Venezuela question, far from being a triumph of American diplomacy, is a gross piece of deception practised upon the people of the

Touching this point, it should be remembered that Lord SALISBURY was personally responsible for the persistence of the boundary quarrel between British Guiana and Venezuela. In May, 1885, Lord GRAN-VILLE had pledged himself to allow the title to the whole of the territory in dispute to be determined by arbitration; but Lord Salisbury, on his accession to power, allens and of transient inhabitants. In

United States.

although he declared in the House of Lords that he would carry out his predetessor's agreements, broke the compact with Venezuela, for the reason, apparently, that the existence of rich gold deposits in the debatable land had been made known to the British Foreign Office. If, then, he had adhered to the refusal embodied in his well-known despatch to Mr. OLNEY, the refusal to refer to arbitration any of the territory east of the Schomburgk line, the whole responsibility for the war, which then would have been inevitable, would have rested on the shoulders of Lord SALISBURY. By such a contest England undoubtedly would have lost British North America, and the statesman chargeable with such a sacrifice would have been pilloried in British history by the side of Lord NORTH. On the other hand, how could Lord SALIS BURY retreat completely from the ground taken in the despatch referred to without losing the respect of his own followers, who would say either that the ground was orig inally taken without due deliberation, or that his complete retreat from it was a proof of pusillanimity. He seemed there fore, to be caught in a vise between two alternatives, neither of which could be em braced with safety or honor.

Is it not evident that Mr. OLNEY, by offer

ing or accepting an agreement to couple

with the Venezuela treaty a general arbi

tration treaty between the United States

and England, furnished Lord SALISBURY

golden bridge across the yawning abyss

which threatened to engulf his reputation

Will not an examination of the dates and

tenor of the official despatches show that

up to the time when Mr. OLNEY evinced

a disposition to sign a general arbitra

England, there was no indication of

tion treaty between the United States and

willingness on Lord Salisbury's part to

swallow his previous words, and assent to

a rightful and decent arrangement with a

weak South American republic! We be-

lieve that a careful review of the official

correspondence, and of all the circumstances

antecedent and incident thereto, will con-

vince the Senate and the American people

that Mr. OLNEY's promise to sign a gen-

eral arbitration treaty between the United

States and England was nothing more

nor less than a bribe, and that, with-

out the bribe, Lord SALISBURY never

would have consented to sign the spe-

cific arbitration treaty with Venezuela

Now, who authorized Mr. OLNEY or his

master, Mr. CLEVELAND, to bribe the British

Government to perform an act of justice?

When a deputation from the House of Com-

mons came to Washington in the winter of

1894-95 to advocate a general arbitration

agreement between the United States and

England, they were laughed out of court by

our House of Representatives. When, on

Dec. 17, 1895, Mr. CLEVELAND sent to Con-

gress his Venezuela message, there was

not a word in that document about purchas-

ing England's consent to recognize the rights of a South American republic by an agree

ment to refer all our own controversies with

Great Britain to a tribunal wherein, in all

important matters, a European should have

the casting vote. Had Mr. CLEVELAND's

message even binted at such an extraordi-

nary proposal, it would have met with a

very different reception from both houses

of Congress. The United States are not in

the business of bribing other nations to do

their duty. What Mr. CLEVELAND said,

and what Congress and the country re-

peated with wonderful unanimity and em-

phasts, was that if upon due inquiry Ven-

ezuela seemed to us to have a prima

facte claim to the disputed terri-

tory. England either must allow the title to

that territory to be determined by arbitra-

tors or she must face a war with the United

States. When the President submitted his

Venezuela message he practically asked

Congress for instructions, and he got them.

The purport of those instructions is written

large and plain in the resolutions passed

and in the debates thereon. In those res

lutions and debates there is not a syllable

to warrant Mesars, CLEVELAND and OLNEY

in suborning the assent of England to an

What, now, are the dimensions of the

bribe with which Mr. OLNEY undertook to

make a back-down easy for Lord SALIS-

BURY? The dimensions do not explicitly

appear upon the face of the treaty, but we

may be certain that the Senate and the

country will want to know precisely what

they are before they consent to a confirma-

tion of the agreement. Does the treaty

bind us to refer the boundary of Alaska.

and the ownership of an extensive gold-

bearing region, to a tribunal whereon a

European would have the casting vote!

Does the treaty bind us to submit to

such a tribunal the Monroe doctrine,

or, in other words, our determination to

defend every Latin - American republic

against territorial dismemberment at the

hands of any European monarchy? Would

it bind us, upon the plea that the Clayton-

Bulwer treaty is still valid, to allow such

a tribunal to determine whether we have a

right to construct and control a Nicaragua

canal? Does it bind us to let such a

tribunal settle the fisheries question,

which still remains open between our-

selves and the Dominion of Canada?

Does it bind us to let a board of

arbitrators, constituted with a European

majority, say whether or not we might wel-

come with open arms some or all of the

Canadian provinces, should these at some

might have the selfish satisfaction of finish

matters of such moment in open session.

Brooklyn's Political Importance.

greater proportionately to the total popula-

tion than is that of New York, probably

because of the smaller relative numbers of

blance of success?

also to be filled.

act of common decency.

Brooklyn will have an important share in this year's municipal contest, and the political leaders of both parties have already begun their preparations.

the municipal election of ten years ago in Brooklyn, when Mr. CHAPIN was chosen

Mayor by a plurality of less than 900 votes

the total vote of that city was 118,447, and

the country towns, which then participated

in the election of the county officers, but

not of the municipal officers, and since

have been annexed to Brooklyn as wards,

cast collectively 3,509 votes, bringing up

the total of Kings county to 122,000, the

total vote of New York city at the same

election being 216,000. At the recent elec-

tion the total vote of Brooklyn, or Kings

county, was 194,000, and that of New York

county 208,000, showing an increase in ten

years of 72,000 in Brooklyn, and 92,000 in

New York Proportionately, of course, the

increase in the voting population of Brook-

lyn has been much more rapid than in New

York, and the returns of recent elections

would seem to indicate that the independent

vote, which is not clearly or firmly attached

to either political party, is relatively large

in Brooklyn than in New York.

The Good Name of Congress.

The Hon. WILLIAM L. WILSON, who, as the leader of the House of Representatives, chosen in 1892 to perform the promises of the CLEVELAND canvass, has been a choice subject of Mugwump flattery, has at last turned on his friends with deprecation of their persistent abuse of all public men except their own idols. He spoke a good word for Congress, at Albany on Tuesday, before the New York Bar Association. "It will not do," said Mr. WILSON, "for us to censure too rashly those we have chosen to act for us in the two branches of Congress."

So far Mr. Wilson nerved himself to say the right thing, notwithstanding that at the moment the Mugwumps were in full howl at everything political in this country, except, as usual, themselves and theirs. It was highly creditable for the speaker, who, for a few months at least, sits anug in a Cabinet place, to defend the national legislature against the assaults of his fanatical friends, but he thereby revealed his glaring failure to meet the situation with entire frankness, and to explain the particular cause for Congress's discredit, with which he was personally connected. The House of Representatives, in which Mr. Wilson was the leader of the Democratic majority and the lieutenant of President CLEVELAND, was pledged to the principle of a tariff for revenue only, but the first move under that promise was the introduction of a tariff bill steeped in protection, and unblushingly defended as such by Chairman Wilson's own voice. Such was the answer of the two most eminent Mugwump statesmen to the Democratio party's sol emn promise, and the great force of the Administration was next applied to drive this same tariff bill through Congress. On the top of that President CLEVELAND turned down all records of political treachery into oblivion by proposing the Populist plank for an income tax, and that, too, became a part of the Democratic programme. The Wilson bill made the Fifty-third Congress dishonest and disgraced, and much of the toleration with which the public has endured the Mugwump tirades is due to that lamentable

"If there is blame or weakness any where," continued Mr. WILSON, "it is with those who elect rather than with those who are elected." Mr. Wilson here slandered the people of the United States by way of screening his own followers. It was the elect, not the electors, who did the deed of shame in his case, and to the Congress of to-day, which is suffering in its repute for the sins of its predecessor, Mr. WILSON owes the reparation of a full and formal confession of the unparalleled disconesty in legislation for which he and Mr. CLEVELAND were directly responsible. Confession of the guilty is the final stage of vindication of the innocent.

The two many-antiered stags, persuasively rampant, which hold up the sigillum of the State of Michigan, are especially significant this year. They are the symbols of the Hon. POTATO PINGREE, the double rose of politics, the Mayor of Detroit and the Governor of Michigan. "Tuebor," "I will take care of things," is the label. They include other observations pertinent to the present state of stags and men in the Pix-GREE reserves. They make, in Latin, a language unworthy of the greatest of Governors and printed in more than doubtful type, remarks which seem to say in the vulgar tongue: "If you're plning for a nice little peninsula-peninsulam amocnam-"won't you please to give Michigan the eye ?" (ctrcumspice). On the outside of a message sent by a practical statesman like Governor the Hon. POTATO PINGREE, this motto seems to be too poetical. But the first page of his message shows that he combines business with poetry. "It remains within your power," ne tells the legislators at Lansing, ' make the coming session of the Legislature an ideal one." This ideality is to be attained "by the enactment of a few laws which will meet the approval of all patriotic citizens of this State and the commendation of every true member of our great republic."

future day desire to become members of the Union? How far, in a word, have Messra. How to secure this ideal? Read the mes-CLEVELAND and OLNEY been willing to sage. The Hon. POTATO PINGREE, whose commortgage our present vital interests and our splendid possibilities in order that they manding position in the peninsulas which he circumspices is due entirely to his own merit, without help from any machine whating the Venezuelan business with a semever, except one or two, frankly recommends These are questions which every patriotic the abolition of party conventions. "The convention," he remarks with just indignaand far-sighted American will expect to tion, "has become the medium of trickery, hear answered adequately; and in its own interest the Senate will do well to discuss bribery, and fraud. The higher criminal is here developed." The Governor's modesty prevents him from saying that a good man can get the better of this medium of trickery, bribery, and fraud. Last year he him-Brooklyn and Kings county, the political self showed the way to bring trickery, brib coundaries of which are now identical, gave ery, and fraud to shame, and to prevent the Republican majority of 16,000 in 1894, a development of the higher criminal. Hav-Democratic majority of 7,000 in 1895, and ing succeeded, after several efforts, in a Republican majority on Governor of being nominated by the Michigan Republi-23,000 in 1896. This year, in addition to can State Convention for Governor, on the participation in the election of a Mayor and gold platform, he kindly allowed gold and Comptroller for the Greater New York, silver people to vote for him, and, after the Brooklyn will vote for a Sheriff to succeed cruel war was over, announced with charac-WILLIAM J. BUTTLING, for a Register to teristic boldness that he was still a silver succeed GRANVILLE W. HARMAN, and for a man. We differ with regret from an original County Clerk to succeed JACOB WORTH, Apstatesman like the Hon. POTATO PINGREE, pointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy. but is it necessary to abolish party conven-Sundry local offices, provided for under the tions so long as a man can use the party proposed Greater New York charter, are machinery to get a nomination on the strength of the belief that he is for white, From present appearances Brooklyn will and, after he is elected, conveniently show have an important, if not decisive, influence that he is for black? Mr. PINGREE is an in the elections in the consolidated towns. altruist, and perhaps he is justified in im-The voting population of Kings has been agining that political conventions will not be growing rapidly of late years, and it is

> the iniquity of political conventions. What does a renowned economist like the

as good to others as they have been to him:

but the Michigan Legislature has too much

trust in him to trust his observations about

Hon. POTATO PINGREE think about taxation? "I recommend," he says, "that steps be taken, in the form of local or gen "that eral taxation, to make corporations bear their proper share of taxation." These are the words of a great political economist. It is a matter of common observation that corporations pay too meagre taxes, and un-incorporated boot and shoe manufactories,

for instance, excessive taxes. No great economist thinks long without thinking about railroads. Consequently the Hon. POTATO PINGREE recommend that "the Legislature take into consideration the question of passenger fares, at two cents a mile, for Michigan." It is an important subject, and doubtless a wise recommendation. But the greatest good of the greatest number ought to be cons More Michigan people wear boots and shoes than can possibly reach the Michigan railroads. Ought not the price of boots and shoes to be fixed by the Legislature at a minimum rate of a dollar a pair ?

"There is growing up in this country system of trusts and combinations which is coming more and more impudent and extortionate." This has been said before but has not been entirely believed until now. The Hon. POTATO PINGREE says it, and it sinks deeply into a million minds. Perhaps the full iniquity of trusts was not evident until he took the trouble to remark that by trusts the "consuming power of the people is destroyed." But have they not still his messages to consume? It is he who points out that "the employment of children in many lines of work" is "another of the results of the concentration of capital in trusts and monopolies." This is a novel view, but "the greed and avarice of those who thirst for wealth and power is so great that the weak and the helpless are forgotten, and those who have felt interested enough in the uplifting of their fellow beto consider these questions seriously must unite in combating the evils" to which the Governor has referred.

Among these evils is the baneful influence of public corporations upon the independence of the voter. Governor PINGREE advises the Legislature to pass a law which will fix a penalty severe enough to deter these corporations from "exerting undue influ-ence in elections." But who can tell what evil deed a corporation will do. "Incorporated bodies," says the Governor, "walk into the capital of the State and almost openly pay for the privilege of escaping taxation." Their insolence must be bridled. For instance, telephone rates should be fixed by the local authorities in every town, and the right to regulate fares on street railways should be reserved. But this is not all, as Governor PINGREE well says:

"Permit me to give another illustration. The amount actually invested in a plant is one million dollars. After the road is completed it is mortgaged and bonded for two million. This could only be done by executing a mortgage upon the license itself. In other words, the three men who formed the compan industry and earnings of every inhabitant of the city fares is brought up the municipal authorities are me with the bland statement that the original owners mpany cannot live if the fare is reduced

"This system of indirect taxation is going on in every city in the United States, and hundreds of mil lions of dollars of fictitious values, which must rep-resent some form of human labor, have been created der to pay these immense sums tribute is laid upor every man, woman, and child in the country it simply means that these hundreds of millions of dollars are to be taken from the ordinary chan nels of legitimate trade to the injury of every mercantile and manufacturing and farming industry concentration, learned financiers, wise states; profound political scholars wonder why the few b

should be passed which will prevent the execution of

Surely this is a simple way of preventing the many from becoming poor, and learned financiers, wise statesmen, and profound political economists from wasting on wonder what is meant for mankind.

The Hon. POTATO PINGREE's view cation are worthy of his enlightened mind. He wishes well to the University of Michigan. He desires that its teachers shall be foes of monopoly and emitters of improving thought:

"Its teachers should be equal to any in the world and they should be men of independent thought, ready and willing to meet all great questions of modern civilization and advancement with an intelligent and enlightened public spirit. They should be qualified to aid in the preparation of wise measures of Government and be willing at all times to give counsel upon political, social and economic questions. They should be so highly respected and so well compensated that it would not be profitable, as soon as they become efficient, to be called away to give instruction to som collars at the expense of tens of thousands of their

This seems to be a decent but none the less powerful attack upon the Chicago University. Monopolists who have acquired millions of dollars at the expense of their fellow men may continue to give money to that institution, but the Hon. POTATO PIN-GREE warns them away from Ann Arbor. His views are always interesting, and his notions of education are doubly valuable because he shows the need of it in these golden sentences: "While it may not be possible to greatly extend

urate and detailed reports of the exact condition of the corporation and the value of its assets should be made at stated periods, and the statements made by them in that behalf should be carefully ex

"Great care should be used in preventing corporat bodies from coming into existence on values that are artificial. The price for which its first issue of stock Many worthless corporations are organized, electing for its president a person of well-known financia.

On the whole, it appears safe to say that the first message of Governor PINGREE is worthy of the renown of its author. His circumspection of the amene peninsula is searching and complete.

For the Medical Faculty.

President WILSON of the Health Depart ment has issued a pamphlet upon "The Legal Duties of Physicians, Undertakers, and Cemetery Keepers." Though these duties ought to be well known to all concerned, they are in many cases disregarded; and it is most desirable that the health officers of the city should hereafter manifest more vigilance in the enforcement of the laws relating to them.

The first legal provision quoted in the pamphlet is that " all physicians practising in New York city must be registered in the Health Department." Yet we have not a doubt that there are hundreds of unregistered practitioners in the city. They abound in the tenement quarters on the east side. Very often they do not possess medical diplomas that accord with the terms of the law; they are sometimes chargeable with illegal practices; they use nostrums of a baneful character; they deceive their patients; death doubtless is due often to their ignorance. It is

the duty of the Health Department to search out these law-breakers of both sexes; and we trust that the publication of Presi dent Wilson's pamphlet may be regarded as a sign that more attention will this year be paid to this subject. Some years ago the County Medical Society rendered good service in securing the arrest of unlawful practitioners; but we fear that its activity in this direction has come to an end. It may have been a difficult thing to catch and to handle the evil-doers. The society yet, however, can give help to the Health Department. It is the guty of an honorable physician to make report at that department of any medical chariatans who may be known

Besides the statement of the legal duties of the members of the medical faculty, the pamphlet contains the rules and regulations for their guidance in the case of certain maladies; and all physicians ought to be possessed of the information thus furnished. As the pamphlet can be obtained gratuitously at the Health Department, every practitioner in the city ought to make himself acquainted with its contents.

Turrets for Romer Shoals. The bill which Mr. FISCHER has prepared for Congress, authorizing a Board of Army Engineers to report upon the feasibility and cost of placing armored turrets on Romer Shoals, in New York harbor, is intended to carry out a plan which has been contemplated and discussed for many years.

Romer Shoals lie in a line between Sandy Hook and Coney Island. At the ends of this line there will be combinations of heavy guns and mortars which will do execution upon any hostile fleet which attempts to pass between them and go on to the Narrows, where it would have to run the second gauntlet of Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton. But in addition it has been proposed to construct three circular armored forts on the shoals, which would completely command Gedney's Channel, the South Channel, and the Main Channel, so rendering the defences of New York on that side practically impregnable.

Should such turrets be erected presum ably they would be supplied with 16-inch guns. The type piece of this enormous calibre was provided for at the last session of Congress, and it may here be added that the ENDICOTT Board long ago put down 16inch guns among the needs of New York and a few other ports.

It is, of course, to be supposed that the Engineer Corps would in any case duly make an examination of the Romer Shoals proposal. It has long been before it, but has not been urgent while so much work was needed on sites already chosen. Still, the bill of Mr. FISCHER will direct renewed attention to the subject.

The application of installment plan methods to Mayoralty messages, prescribed by law for formal communication to the Board of Aldermen, may be said to have originated in this town with the Hon. ARRAN STEVENS HEWITT. whose ability as a letter writer and Aldermanic message maker was put to a supreme test during ment of the message of Mayor STRONG, the first serial in the chronicles of Lysons, made its appearance on Jan. 12, and related to the Finance and Law departments. The second fragment or serial appeared on Tuesday, Jan. 19, one week later, and referred to the Health Department, the Board of City Record, and the Board of Education. There are forty-eight city departments, and the appear ance of serial messages, on successive Tuesdays taking three departments in a group at a time would occupy, by adhesion to the present sched ale, twelve weeks or three months

Some weeks, perhaps, before the last of the serials the Legislature in Albany will have acted on the Greater New York charter, doing away with the Board of Aldermen, as such, and providing for a Mayor in the territory which no longer recognizes the East River, the Brons River, the Newtown Creek, the Hudson River, r New York Bay as points of political division Tuesdays in January, February, and March will be Aldermanic "at homes" this year for the reading of the Mayor's message.

We are very well pleased to learn that the President of the black republic of Hayti, who as elected to office in April last, has made it manifest that he is much better qualified for civil rule than was his predecessor, President HIPPOLYTE, whose government was largely of military character. Hayti is getting along very well at this time, and its people are peace fully disposed, largely on account of the discreet conduct of President Sam. Political excitement ran high at the time of his election, and there were apprehensions of tumult and revolution: but all troubles were averted. After he had taken his place he granted a general amnesty, chose a Ministry of conciliation, permitted the exiles at Jamaica to return home. and went so far in his efforts to pacify all parties as to make the extied Gen. MANIGAT Minister to France. His rule is one of firmness not less than of accommodation, and it is con-stitutional, in its important features. We wish rell to our black neighbor, and good luck to President SIMON-SAW.

THE PROPOSED BEER STANDARD. An Argument That the Morton Bill Is Unlast to New York Brewers.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Permit me to call your attention to the fact that in your letter from Albany on the Horton bill, proposing an official beer standard, a very important point was overlooked. Without going into the merits of the bill as it stands, it will be seen at a glance that the measure discriminates against the New York brewing industry in favor of the brewers in other States. This is of course unintentional, but it is a fact, nevertheless. Leaving aside the question whether beer

brewed in accordance with the regulations of

the Horton bill would be liked by the public, it is certain that it would be much more expenive. Thus the market our brewers have built up in New Jersey, the New England States, and even more distant points in the interior, would be destroyed at one stroke. It would be utterly impossible to compete with the brewerles of other States where no similar laws exist. For other States where no similar laws exist. For the same reason the steadily growing export of bottled beer would be killed; the New York brewers would be undersold by their competitors from other States and lose important markets where, after years of strenuous and costly efforts, they have just begun to gain a foothold. Again, the proposed law would not prevent the sale of beer browed in other States where such vigorous resulations do not exist. The brewers of Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and elsewhere could not only continue to send their beer to New York, but would also drive our brewers out of the business. The State of New York has not the power to prescribe how beer shall be brewed in Ohio or Illinois, nor can it be forbidden to bring heer brewed in another State into the State of New York. The State may prohibit the sale of beer, but if it permits it, it cannot shut out certain qualities of beer from other States. It would require a Federal law to protect the New York brewers from the rainous competition of the brewers of other States; but even if it were possible to prevent the sale of any beer not conforming to the proposed New York standard, how could this be accomplished? All Western breweries use cereals and rice to produce their amber colored beers, and they do not deny it. Even if they deny it, who shall prove it? New York cannot sand inspectors into the breweries in other States, and the proposed test or analysis does not show what the beer is made of. It shows the percentage of water, alcohol, albumen, sugar, &c., but whether barley or corn has been used no chemist in the world can tell. It is hardly necessary to go deeper into the matter. Any fair-minded man'still see that the Horton bill would be an act of the grossest in justice to the brewers of our own State. It would practically kill a flourishing industry and transfer it to other States without doing the people one bit of good. Its author has evidently seed without unificant knowledge of evelors of evelors. the same reason the steadily growing export of would practically kin a nourishing industry and transfer it to other States without doing the people one bit of good. Its author has evidently acted without sufficient knowledge of existing conditions, and without regard to the inevitable consequences.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19,

TRUE MEASING OF THE TREATT. Whose Eyes Are Open.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser : How about Article VII. of the Olney treaty? Does it not practically authorize the European majority of tribunals to override any protest that our Government may make, and thereby empower the Europeans to decide what does and what does not affect the "national rights" of the

This whole article in construction and craftiness resembles the article in the Washington treaty relative to the findings of the Halifax Commission. We supposed that as the word "majority" was omitted from the article that a unanimous vote of the commission would be necessary to make the award binding, but Great Britain insisted that, as "unanimity required, a majority vote would decide, and we lost \$5,000,000, or enough to build this country two new war vessels.

No Alliance with England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: The timely remarks of "An American Admiral" in Thursday's issue of your thoroughly American paper on the Chamberlain-Olney treaty should can Senators to weigh well and feel the pulse of the citizens of the United States before awarding the "meat and marrow to England" and the bones to America by ratification. The ratification of this alliance, for that is what this treaty will signify, makes up for England's isolation in Europe and strengthess her position and restige almost to the full extent of her desires.

prestige aimost to the full extent of her desires, and must in proportion weaken that of the United States, which commanded the admiration and good will of all nations, but can no longer if this alliance is ratified.

We give strength and influence to our old and natural enemy by this alliance and extrange the good will of many other nations on general principles. Some European statesman may be induced by sensational American or unAmerican newspapers to cable their approval may be induced by sensational American or unAmerican newspapers to cable their approval
and extol the so-called treaty. But if those
newspapers will take the vote of the masses
of American citizens instead of a few European
statesmen and Mugwumps of the Bayard strips
in this rountry they will find a very different
spirit. They will find the American people will
not be satisfied with the bones while England
gets all the flesh in the treaty. But they must
rush it through before the Mugwump Administration leaves Washington or there may be danger of failure. Moreover, this is a cosmopolitan
nation. Millions of its citizens are of foreign
extraction, hostile to the very power to which
we are to be allied, and in becoming citizens of
this republic they also become, to some extent,
citizens of England.

We have nothing to gain by this alliance, but

this republic they also become, to some attention citizens of England.

We have nothing to gain by this alliance, but much to lose. It is a violation of the Monros doctrine. It would cause Washington and Jefferson to turn in their graves.

No alliance with the Tory Chamberlain and Salisbury Government, with their hands stained fresh from their attempt to break up the Boer republic of South Africa!

I hope The Sun will turn its searchlight on this uncalled for alliance of the lion with the lamb.

New York, Jan 19, 1897.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 1897.

The Eastleb of the Trenty.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is nothing better known by persons who are familiar with the inside workings of statecraft in Washington than that the so-called Paunce fote-Oiney treaty was written by accomplished diplomats of Great Britain. From the day when Jenkinson, the infamo

author of the Stamp act, drew up the treaty of peace which ended the war of the Revolution and tricked Frankills into signing it, our nation has been uniformly hoodwinked and swindled by means of treaties made with Great Britain, not excepting the treaty negotiated by the Hon. Daniel Webster and the Right Hon. William Bingham, afterward Lord Ashburton, which was believed at the time to be a clear case of outwitting the British. Every line of the alleged Olney-Pauncefote draft for the proposed treaty shows clearly that it is the work of men educated in English schools. It could not have been written by a New Englander unless, like Dr. William Everett, he had been educated in English schools. It could not have been written by a New Englander unless, like Dr. William Everett, he had been educated in English schools because there are more of the peculiarly constructed sentences or words used in a seense never used by English writers which abound in the writings of New Englanders and which are absent from the Panneefote-Olney treaty, which, thanks be to God, will never be adopted by our nation.

New York, Jan. 18. G. Wilfred Prance. peace which ended the war of the Revolution

Arbitration - Unsound and Undestrable.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why should arbitration between nations be any mo successful than arbitration between individu als? In the latter case the settling of disputes ! usually very unsatisfactory. On its face, to the man who has never given the matter thought arbitration seems to be a particularly fair way to settle disputes. It is believed that it will save expense of lawyers and court fees to leave ; mooted legal question to three "divintereste men to decide. But are they ever disinterested A" and " B" decide to arbitrate, let us say. What does " A " do? Picks out the brightest and emartest man of his acquaintance, one who will be thoroughly leval to him, and stand by him at every point. "B" does the same thing. Here we start off with two "disinterested" men who are hitter partisans. Fossibly the third man may be disinterested, but he is selected by the two interested arbitrators, and it becomes a

two interested arbitrators, and it becomes a contest of wits between these two men to pick out a third who can be easily influenced. The keenest of the first two arbitrators wins the fight on the start before anything is done.

In point of fact, even if it should harpen once in a while that a thoroughly disinterested and fair third arbitrators is selected, instead of leaving the case to three diemterested men, it is left to one disinterested man, as the arbitrators of "A" and "B" are really their attempts, as far as their legal knowledge will permit.

It is a great deal safer to leave your case to twelve disinterested men in the jury box than to one disinterested men in the jury box than to one disinterested men in the jury box than to one disinterested men in the jury box than to one disinterested men who acts as an arbitrator, and then if the case should go arainst you there is an opportunity for appeal, but in cases of arbitration the parties interested generally sign a contract to abide by the decision of the arbitration works practically in private life. Why shouldn't it work the same way between astrons? Perhaps Secretary Olory's achievement in bringing about an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States may not be such a great feat after all.

New York, Jan. 18.

An Old Reader.

Can We Trust European Arbitrators! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT : Have we not suffered enough from relying upon the fair-

ness of European arbitrators? The Belgian umpire, Delfosse, robbed us of \$5,000,000 in 1879, and the Behring Sea tribunal deprived us of a revenue of over \$350,000 a year, and in addition authorized British sealers year, and in addition authorized British sealers to destroy with impunity the valuable herds of for seals which had been our exclusive property without dispute for almost twenty years. Are we now so forgetful and so foolish as to open our National and State treasuries to every claim indered by the King of Sweden? If such indeed should prove to be the case we ought, as a fitting climax to our foily, submit our tariff and navigation laws to Lord Salisbury for revision, abandon the Mouroe doctrine, and annul the Declaration of Independence.

P. MCCAHRY, M. D. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.

Nourrit's Beath.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of Jan. 13 A. R. corrects Mr. De Vivo's statements con-cerning the death of the French tenor. Nourrit. A. R. says: "It was my fortune to be present in the San Carlo Theatre at Naples in 1829, at the performance of Mercadante's 'Il Giuramento,' which was followed that same night by Nourrit's suicide. Nourrit's won-derful voice at times falled him; on that night it was said that he was not well; the critical and mercite same unas re was not well the critical and mercless San Carlo audience was not satisfied with his singing, and some hisses were heard. The artist went home in great dejection, raved over what had happened, and during the nicht threw himself or fell out of his window and was picked up dead in the court yard below." Now." Histuramento," was not given as a whole the light of Nourritz suicide. The performance March 7, 830, was a pastient for the benefit of a play actor, alvell. Neutrit was put down orstend for an air of a duel from "Norma" with Miss Grauchi. He dded an air from "Histuramento" for his own ad

and a duet from "Norma" with Miss Granchill He added an air from "Houramento" for his own advantage.

Nor is it an established fact that Nourrit was hissed that night. He did not speak of any such disgrave to his wife after the concert, and she heard no hasing. Hombers of the orchestra swore that the alleged hisself the distribution of the orchestra swore that the alleged hisself and the additional states of the orchestra swore that the alleged hisself and the orchestra swore that the alleged hisself and the orchestra swore that the alleged his and the orchestra swore the duet so the order of the distribution of the orchestra swore in the order of the facts have been for some time before his suicide a source of lively apprehension to his family and friends. Samptoms of madness were probounced at Marsellies in 1887. Paul Insumarie summed up the matter as follows: "Excited by exalted religious ideas by homesickness by regret for a lost monarchy. Nourrit was finally a madman."

Act, will did interesting particulars of the tenor's the state of the sum of the tenor's control of the sum of the tenor's control of the sum o

Poor Larry Chucks It. From the Evening Post.

The general impression among intelligent persons to day is that there is not much use in further argument with the persons in power in this State: that they are governed by a class of considerations which cannot be publicly revealed or publicly discussed, so that the work of any critic of public aftairs, as far as

DIAMONDS IN THE TARIPP.

Livies of a Prominent Catter on Revenue To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET! A WORL

at this opportune moment, when we are again agitating the tariff question regarding the dis-

and industry, possibly a word from one wha

in spite of the many claimants for the distingtion of being the pioneers of diamond cutting in this country, is certainly not one of the last, but one that the Wilson bill has transferred from the top of the ladder (for we have cut for aure.) to the bottom rung, by taxing rough diamonds, It seems to me that the important question for our Government to decide relative to our industry is which is most important, to protect and foster the diamond cutting industry and the American mechanic, or to obtain a revenue by taxing diamonds, an article of luxury that cartainly should be of wast revenue to our Government, if, I way, it were collectible. Why it canment, if, I way, it were collectione. Why it can not be collected any importer will answer, and any importer to-day that can honestly pay his duties to this Government and stand the competition of having goods thrust under his nose 25 per cent, less than he can land them for? Smangied, smuggled, how, when, or where, he knows not, but in his knowledge of his business he is positively correct. Is he not, for his own protection, tempted or forced to hoy these goods, or let his competitor get them? Where, then, is the revenue for the Government, and how much for the protection of our citizen mechanic whose Government has an swered him on his ciamoring for protection in words to this effect: "We will give you or to tection by charging 25 per cent, duty on polished diamonds and give you only the smuggler to compete against, and, to make it all the easier, we will charge 10 per cent, duty on rough diamonds for we must have revenue, losing sight, in their ignorance of the fact that a diamond sees 50 per cent, to 60 per cent, in cutting.

The solution must be offered by brighter men than I, but with the co-operation of such as I, who have unfortunately been brought un in this art if or isn't diamond cutting an art, though in truth we have several who have degenerated our craft?". But let me hint what common sense suggests to me, and see if there are not others who coincide with me. First, give us free rough, and for revenue or protection put a 19 per cent, or a 15 per cent, duty on polished diamonds. It is an aknowledged fact that we, with our modern ideas and American ingenuity, can out as cheapily as they do in Europe, a fact that even our new diamond cutters and experimenters will testify to, a fact that any mechanic will verify. Will this not at one da away with smuggling? If we produced he can article at the same prices as it can be produced in Europe, and without the journer, loss of time. There is protection for the Governme not be collected any importer will answer, and any importer will verify the bold statement that

not be subject to the dishonorable competition of the smaggiers.

There is protection for the cutter, who by producing his goods on an equal footing with his European competitor, finds a ready market is able to pay his mechanic a better wage by the protection afforded him by the duty on polished diamonds; and there is protection for his American mechanic by steady employment at good wages, for his employer, finding a ready market for his production, can well afford to keep workmen steadily employed.

Trusting that you will give this letter space in your valuable naper, so that our Congressional representatives and brothers in trade may read and discuss this all-imperiant question. I am.

D. DE Sota MENUEL.

FOR PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS An Official Statement from the Health De-

Under the title of "Legal Duties of Phyicians, Undertakers, and Cemetery Keepers, with Regulations of the Health Departm Relating to the Same," an official pamphiet has been issued bearing the signature of Charles 6. Wilson, President. Its pages are of direct insummary of its contents may be useful.

All physicians practising in this city must be registered at the Health Department. An atending physician must furnish a certificate of ceath within thirty-six hours after the decease f the patient, or, in the case of a contagious or nfectious disease, within twenty-four If a person dies from criminal violence, or by a espaits, or suddenly when in apparent bealth, or when unattended by a physician, or in prison, or in any suspicious or unusual manner, the case must be referred to a Coroner. Physicians must report within twentyfour hours after making a diagnosis every case of cholers, yellow fever, smallpox, chicken pot. diphtheria including membraneous croup, measies, and typhus, typhoid, relapsing, and scarlet fever, occurring in their practice. Physi-cians must report births occurring in their prac-tice within five days after the event, and must report a duminist record.

tice within five days after the event, and must preserve a duplicate record of every death and birth so reported. The violation of any of these rules is a misdemeanor.

If any one of sixteen maindles named in the official pamphiet is given as the sole cause of death, there must be remarks of an explanatory character. The department will not accept any certificate which gives as the cause of death a mere symptom, such as "heart failure." I amere symptom, such as "heart failure." mere symptom, such as "heart failure." de-bility, or asphyria." unless accompanied by a satisfactory written explanation. Physicians are requested to make reports full and accurate, so that the department books may be of scien-tific and statistical value.

There is a pare on "The Legal Duties of Mid-wives," with the rules and regulations appli-cable to them.

There is a pass on The Legal Duties of Midwives," with the rules and regulations applicable to them.

Every undertaker must be registered, and there shall be no burial without a permit from the Health Department. A burial must take place within four days after death, unless a normal providing otherwise shall be procured. There shall be no public or church funeral of any person who may die of smallpox, dishiberta, Astatic cholera, typhua, scarlet, or yellow fever; and in case of such diseases, or from messies, there mines be dishifection.

The rules for undertakers are rigid and concise. No saith burials are allowed below 130th atreet. No saith burials are allowed below 150th atreet as a fine a paptionne to permits for disinterment. The sine applicance to permits for disinterment. The sairci and of the rules and reculations prescribed by law is of importance for the protection of the public health.

A Bad Savings Bank Bill.

To the Encrose of the Son-Sir. Among the biffle introduced in the Legislature there is the old mossback "requiring savings banks annually to notify depositors by mail of all balances standing to their redit," to sirike the savings banks Pound the life out of it, as you did before.

Secrecy is the main consideration to a savings bank depositor, after safety, and many a poor mother with brutal children would be harassed out of her life by their demands did they but know she had a few dollars laid away.

There is nothing a depositor cannot learn from his bank by the asking, and very few there are who can't sell willish one minute how much they have in the

hans of the winnie how much user, the wilding of the legal rate of interest to be ber cent. What for I cur money lenders would be glad to get 44; per cent. safety. Our representatives have begun early. Let us watch them. The names of the gentlemen introducing the above bills are, respectively, Myers and Stiner.

Why We Import Woollen Cloths.

To the Entrop of Tan Sch-Sir : Permit me to give

one sufficient reason why we import wootlen cloths The imported woolien cloths are superior to Amercan made in one respect only, and that is in the fast colors. The American manufacturer is in too great a hurry to market his product, beace he does not give the cioths the proper and necessary treatment to compete with European clotha. Custom tailors will guarantee imported woodlens as to fast colors, but will not the domestic, consequently there is and will be a demand for imported woodlens until the Ameri-cian manufacturer gives his goods the proper treat-ment.

Naw York, Jan. 18.

Prosperous Western Farmers, From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Labor Commissioner Powers of this State has made a thorough investigation of the subject of farm more turn many of the leading assumptions of the Pupul lists and free silveries. Mr. Powers established be youd question the fact that the farmers of Minnesota and of all the ten central States of the Mississippi valley have been receiving larger aver, re net returns for all their staple products than at any time previous to 1878, and that they have been doing this even during the last four years of severe business depression In previous reports he had shown that the mortgage ndebtedness of farmers in this State, instead of hat ing enormously increased as represented by the Pop unists, had greatly decreased relatively to the pop tion and to the value of farms; that in the older se ions of the State a lirge proportion of the farm mor gages had been paid off and were in rapid process of being discharged, and that it was only in the newer and recently opened sections of the State that there had been an increase in farm mortgages.

These facts, stated without any reference to pending political issues. knocked the wind completely out of Populist and free allver cratery in this State.